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105
SCHOOL LUNCHES

A List of References

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This list contains selected references on the subject of school feeding in the United States during the years 1925 through 1945. It includes references on lunchroom management, the use of the school lunch as a means of training and education, nutrition aspects, lunch programs, and the preparation, serving, and popularizing of balanced lunches. References on the home-prepared lunch have been omitted, as have references on the nutrition of school children unless they deal with school feeding.

Items marked with an asterisk (*) have not been examined. Call numbers following the citations are those of the United States Department of Agriculture Library. Items without call numbers may be found either in the library of the Office of Education or in the Library of Congress.

1. ADAMS, J. H. Giant kitchen provides 70,000 lunches for school children [Long Island City, N. Y.]. Forecast 52: 108-109, 128, 135, 142, illus. Nov. 1936. 321.8 F76
Organization of work in a central kitchen where food is prepared for 573 schools.
2. ADAMS, J. H. Sanitary provisions in food handling. Amer. School and Univ. Yearbook (1937) 9: 398-401, illus.
Suggestions given by operating manager of school lunches, New York City.
3. ADAMS, J. H. School cafeterias in the educational program. Pract. Home Econ. 16: 473-474. Dec. 1938. 321.8 H752
The school cafeteria as a center for building up good habits of food, cleanliness, and every day living - and consequently, the necessary school and cafeteria facilities.

4. **ADAMS, W. L.** Cafeteria problems in rural schools. Jour. Home Econ. 25: 595-601. July 1942. 321.8 J82
A study, by means of letters sent to 47 schools in Elkhart County, Ind. showed that about 88 percent of the 16 consolidated schools with two or more rooms and about two-fifths of the 31 one-room schools served warm lunches.
5. **ADDKISON, E. W.** Plate lunches in the school cafeteria. Pract. Home Econ. 11: 242. Aug. 1933. 321.8 H752
Menus planned for use in 10 schools in Jackson, Miss., serve about 4,000 children with an inexpensive balanced hot plate lunch, including special prices for welfare cases. The local papers print the week's menus in advance so that mothers can plan to supplement diets of the children.
6. **ALABAMA. COUNCIL OF COORDINATING AGENCIES FOR SCHOOL LUNCHROOMS.**
Recommended standards for sanitation and hygiene for school lunchrooms. 6 p., processed. n. p., 1940.
Includes requirements for service of home-cooked school lunches.
7. **ALEXANDER, H. V.** Eliminating sandwiches from the school lunch. Nation's Schools 14(5): 51-42. Nov. 1934.
"The majority of students in Parkland Junior High School, Louisville, Ky., needed a better balanced diet.... A 5-cent vegetable plate was offered and sandwiches were eliminated..." Pupils participated by helping plan the combinations to be offered and in presenting assembly programs on nutrition.
8. **ALEXANDER, L. S.** Learning through using the school cafeteria. Hygeia 11: 170-171, illus. Feb. 1933. 449.8 H993
An experiment in the selection of wholesome food carried on in a large consolidated rural school, Guilford County, N. C.
9. **ALLAN, W. A.** New community school lunch program. Mont. Ed. 20(1): 21. Sept. 1943.
Made possible by Food Distribution Administration.
10. **ALLEN, G. E.** School lunches in Kansas. Kans. State Col. Agr. Ext. Neighborhood Leader, Nov. 1945, p. 3-4. 274.29 K13N
Present program reimbursed on same basis as previous year. In 1944 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture assisted 555 Kansas schools.
11. **ALLWARDT, V. H.** Marketing problems in school cafeteria. Pract. Home Econ. 10: 21-22. Jan. 1932. 321.8 H752
Advice for economical purchasing and a minimum of food waste.
12. **AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION.** Care of food service equipment. 86 p. Minneapolis, Minn., Burgess, 1944. 321 Am35
13. **AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION.** Quantity food service recipes. 436 p., illus. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1940. 389.253 Am32
14. **AMERY, E.** Maryland's School Lunch Institute. Forecast 56: 578-580, 608, 612, illus. Dec. 1940. 321.8 F76
Account of an institute held to give lunchroom managers instruction in cafeteria management.
15. **AMES, E.** Cooks in the making. Nation's School 17: 55-56, 58, 60, illus. Jan. 1936.
The combination of school cafeteria with home economics training and laboratory rooms used in the schools of Gary, Ind., provides an effective layout for cafeteria service and practical training for the students who work with the cafeteria staff under the direction of the home economics teacher.

16. ANIDON, E. P., and DRENCKHAHN, V. V. Make the school lunch educational. School Exec. 63(7): 45-57, illus. Mar. 1944.
Various school-wide activities which can be organized centered around the school cafeteria as a "laboratory" for teaching of nutrition and good food and health habits.
17. ANDERSON, E. M. WPA school lunch program. Tex. Outlook 24(6): 13, 14, illus. June 1940.
School lunch program in San Antonio, Tex.
18. *ANDERSON, H. H. Hot lunches at school. Iowa State Col. Ext. Foods and Nutrition Booklets, 16 p., illus. Ames, 1934.
19. ANDERSON, H. R. Cafeteria-laboratory. Jour. Home Econ. 35: 572. Nov. 1943. 321.8 J82
Account of the cafeteria in the Alabama College Laboratory School at Montevallo, Ala., which serves as a laboratory for college students majoring in institution administration and provides a school lunch.
20. ARKANSAS. STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE. Arkansas community school lunch, minimum equipment; menus for 20 days; and ration point requirements. 13 p., processed. Conway, 1944.
21. ARMSTRONG, G. B. Democracy and the dinner pail. Ext. Serv. Rev. 12: 133, illus. Sept. 1941. 1 Ex892Ex
Brief report on the school lunch project as conducted in various counties in Illinois. Surveys are made to determine needs.
22. ARMSTRONG, G. B. The school lunch. Ill. Agr. Col. Ext. HEE2020, 7 p., processed. Urbana, 1940. 275.29 IL62Ph6c
Suggestions for serving a hot lunch in the small school.
23. ASHBY, C. The county learns about school lunches. Ext. Serv. Rev. 11: 126. Oct. 1940. 1 Ex892Ex
Describes organization in Barbour County, W. Va.
24. ASPINWALL, H. A. School lunches call for ingenuity. Mont. Ed. 20: 11, 22-23. Dec. 1943.
Excerpts in Va. Jour. Ed. 37: 225, illus. Feb. 1944.
Reviews programs in action at various schools throughout the United States, telling how the Food Distribution Administration of the War Food Administration aided in financing school lunch projects.
25. AUTHORITY of boards of education to conduct cafeterias and to prevent pupils from leaving school grounds during lunch period. Elem. School Jour. 34: 168-170. Nov. 1933.
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26. *BAILEY, K. W. A study of the foods served and purchased in a Fort Worth school cafeteria during 1943-44.
Thesis (M. A.) - North Texas State Teacher College. 135 - p. ms., 1944.
"Finds that the foods provided in the school cafeterias included the seven basic foods recommended by government nutritionists, but that the elementary and high school pupils did not select lunches including all of these foods, and that the nutritive value of their lunches was low. Recommends that the proper choice of school lunches be included in the educational program of the schools."

27. BALL, V. K. Cooperation between university training course and public school lunchrooms. Pract. Home Econ. 15: 210, 212. June 1937.
321.8 H752
Have the students in institute management administration of the Western Reserve University carry on their practice work in the public schools lunchroom system.
28. BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. DEPT. OF EDUCATION. DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. School cafeterias. 35 p., illus. Baltimore, 1939.
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29. BALTZ, H. S. Free lunch in Baltimore. Nation's Schools 21(6): 62, 64, illus. June 1938. 275.8 W212.
Cafeteria service at the William S. Baer School for white handicapped children who are checked regularly for weight gains.
30. BARKER, M. E. Study of school lunch problems; an experimental project for rural teachers - in - training. Minn. Jour. Ed. 23: 112-113, illus. Nov. 1942.
"At the St. Cloud State Teachers College students in training for rural and elementary school teaching live for six weeks in an affiliated rural school district and actively participate in the solution of the different problems which they encounter there."
31. BARNES, M. U. Simple lunches to prepare in the school-room. Instructor 47(5): 24, 85, 87. Mar. 1938.
Suggestions for the small school.
32. BARR, C. L. Lunch rooms of the high schools, St. Louis public schools. Natl. Assoc. Pub. School Business Off. Proc. (1936) 25: 272-281.
Same condensed in Nation's Schools 18(6): 55-58. Dec. 1936.
Discusses management.
33. BARRY, L. A study of the hot school lunch in the rural schools of Knox County. 1934.
Thesis (M. A.) - University of Tennessee.
"Surveys the organization of school lunch rooms in 70 county schools, their equipment, problems involved in organization, and opinions of teachers and principals as to the effects on the children of a hot lunch, and studies especially the lunches and their effects in the John Sevier School."
34. *BASOM, E. H. A brief survey of literature of school feeding and a study of the equipment and organization of the lunchroom of the University School, Ohio State University. 1933.
Thesis (M. A.) - Ohio State University.
Abstract in Ohio State Univ. Abs. Masters' Thesis 12: 19.
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Means for proper motivation in accustoming children to drink milk regularly and to select well-balanced lunches daily.
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General comments regarding WPA school lunch program.
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Stresses the need for sanitation and care in handling food and equipment for school lunches. Quotes cleanliness requirements of the personnel employed and of the kitchen and cafeteria quarters as established by the Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the National Education Association and the American Medical Association, Feb. 25, 1941.

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Checking system in the Central High School cafeteria, Syracuse, N. Y.
40. BEHR, M. C. Planning a school lunch kitchen with use of cut out units. 3 p., processed. San Francisco, U. S. Commod. Credit Corp. Off. of Supply, 1945. 1.957 Su7P69
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Description of the lunch room project organized in the Glen Head school, Glen Head, N. Y., in which the students learn the importance of food and health habits through participation in the preparation of the school lunch, and by means of correlation between the various school courses and the lunch project.
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Diagram and description of the new type of cafeteria planned for the schools of West Orange, N. J., the result of 15 years of experience and observation concerning equipment, space, expansion, comfort, atmosphere, and food.
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45. BETTS, N. D. Combining teaching with cafeteria management. Pract. Home Econ. 15: 92-93. Mar. 1937. 321.8 H752
Describes the operation of a small school cafeteria, Lakewood, Ohio, where the duties of the manager and home economics teacher have been combined.
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Practices regarding luncheon periods.
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"This study shows how metals and materials affect kitchen equipment performance and offers suggestions for safeguarding the school's investment through simple comparisons of value."
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Thesis (M. A.) - Teacher College, Columbia University.
53. BOWERS, M. Utah serves lunch. Nation's Schools 24(5): 35-36, illus. Nov. 1939.
The school lunch program as operated in 1939. District superintendents assumed the responsibility in their respective districts which included provision for housing, fuel, part of the equipment and most of the food products. Labor and supervision available through W. P. A. funds. Two auxiliary projects - W. P. A. Food Preservation Project and W. P. A. Garden Project - operated during the summer months to provide and preserve vegetables and fruit for use in schools during the winter months.
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Greensboro, N. C., school cafeterias.
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56. BOYNTON, P. M., and others. Check-list for cafeterias. School Exec. 61(3): 46-47, 55-58; (5): 39-41. Nov. 1941, Jan. 1942.
M. N. Flynn, M. D. Killdeer, F. L. Harwell, and W. C. Kinsley, joint authors.
Comprehensive list giving attention to personnel, cafeteria management, sanitation, health and education, accounting, and standards of service.
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The school lunch organization of Newark, N. J. as adapted to the various child care centers, elementary schools, and high schools, and how the lunches serve in establishing good food and health habits.

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Proof of the effects of good food on the health and vitality of the students as evidenced in the public schools of Newark, N. J. where specially selected and controlled lunches are served daily and proper health habits taught.
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Criteria for successful and efficient management control of food and equipment as well as of personnel relations in a school cafeteria.
61. BRIGGS, H. L., and HART, C. C. The business of running a modern school lunch-room. Nation's Schools 8: 60-64. Dec. 1931.
"The advantages and disadvantages of centralized administration, the organization of the food department and the systems now in use in various schools", touching also upon the qualifications and duties of the cafeteria manager.
62. BRIGGS, H. L., and HART, C. C. Choosing and placing the school's cafeteria equipment. Nation's Schools 9: 61-68, illus. Feb. 1932.
Suggestions for planning the lunchroom and kitchen layouts and for selection of equipment and utensils with a goal towards time and labor saving and utmost cost economy and utilization.
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Discusses the "many factors [which] enter into the business of influencing the pupil to eat what is good for him - attractive counter display, colorful arrangement, quick and courteous service and reasonable prices". Includes mention of "specials" and "plate lunches" used in various city schools.
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Step-by-step account of the school lunch movement in various cities with emphasis on the city of Cleveland as a typical example of progress made up to the present time in providing nutritious lunches for the students.
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Types of financial records and procedures used in city school cafeterias, and particularly the details of the system employed in Cleveland schools.
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Necessity for standardized systems of food preparation, tested recipes, and of regular purchase of food of high quality and rich in food value.
70. BROADHURST, A. Hot lunch for younger children. Forecast 60(2): 32-33, 62-64, illus. Feb. 1944. 321.8 F73
Organization of cafeteria service, West Hartford, for elementary pupils in a cafeteria planned to serve junior high pupils.
71. BROWN, A. J. Two-way food control system. Pract. Home Econ. 15: 249-250, illus. July 1937. 321.8 H752
Pupils in the Poland Central Rural School, N. Y., receive a printed receipt initialed by school, showing kinds of food and total number of items purchased, and the cost of each item with their total cost.
72. BROWN, R. R. Community school lunches with surplus foods. Natl. Assoc. Pub. School Business Off. Proc. (1940) 29: 120-126.
Background and functioning of the school lunch program under Surplus Marketing Administration.
73. BROWELL, S. M. Cultural training is acquired in the school cafeteria. Nation's Schools 12: 25-28, illus. Dec. 1933. Summary in School Managt. 3: 21. Feb. 1934.
Conditions in the Grosse Pointe, Mich. school cafeteria which are conducive to lunch enjoyment and to the training of the children in good manners and good taste.
74. BRYAN, A. R. The ascorbic acid content of school lunches served at the North Texas State Teachers College demonstration school during March and April 1944. 74 - p. ms. 1944.
Thesis (M. A.) - North Texas State Teacher College.
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75. BRYAN, M. DE G. Beauty and utility in food service; the public school cafeteria. Amer. School and Univ. Yearbook (1935) 7: 289-298, illus.
76. BRYAN, M. DE G. Equipment of today and tomorrow. Nation's Schools 32(6): 52, 53. Dec. 1943.
Suggestions for the purchase, care and use of school lunchroom equipment. Lists equipment for serving 150 to 200 meals.

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Suggestions for equipment changes and simplification brought about by new trends in school feeding.
78. BRYAN, M. DE G. Furnishing comfort in the cafeteria. Nation's Schools 30(1): 32-33. July 1942.
With the public interest focused upon nutrition modern cafeterias are attractive, well lighted and ventilated, and sound-deadened. Use of cafeteria determines type of furniture, but chairs and tables should be of sturdy construction and the proper height. Shelves should be provided for the students' books. Practical suggestions are given regarding food counters.
79. BRYAN, M. DE G. Home economics trained women and the school lunch. Pract. Home Econ. 16: 289, illus. July 1938. 321.8 H752
The role to be played by trained managers in the efficient functioning and control of all activities involved in the serving of nutritious, well-balanced school lunches.
80. BRYAN, M. DE G. Hot lunches for all. Nation's Schools 31(6): 21-23. June 1943.
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A treatise presenting history of school feeding, the cafeteria and the educational program, management, personnel policies, records, menus, beauty and utility in furnishings and equipment, hot lunches in the rural school, legislation, and the purchasing of foods. Appendix includes tables of food specifications.
82. BRYAN, M. DE G. School cafeteria. Teachers Col. Rec. 43: 13-14. Oct. 1941.
Notes the following sources responsible for the development of cafeterias: Federal school lunch program, development of consolidated schools, educational uses of the cafeteria, interest of parents in proper nutrition for their children, and use of cafeterias for defense purposes.
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A list of questions and answers to help determine the requirements of a school and community.
84. BRYANT, G. R. Making a school lunch project pay. Ohio School 9: 325. Nov. 1931.
Twenty-two suggestions for a successful school lunch project in a rural or small-town school.
85. BUDOLFSON, M. School lunches [a study of school lunch programs in Iowa]. Iowa Farm Econ. 9(11): 6-7, illus. Nov. 1943. 275.28 I092
"In Oct. 1942, school lunches were being served in all or some rural schools in 68 of Iowa's 99 counties. Of the 596 towns and consolidated schools that returned questionnaires, 244, less than half, reported school lunch programs of some kind."

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A course in cafeteria management, taught in the Omaha Technical High School, is virtually a "practice cafeteria" operated independently of the school's main cafeteria, but carrying on all functions involved in lunch preparation, serving about 75-80 daily.
87. BURMAHLN, E. F. Charts tell the food story. Nation's Schools 20: 57-60, illus. Sept. 1937.
Description of the system of accounting, records, and finance control employed in the cafeteria of the E. C. Glass Senior High School, Lynchburg, Va., based on the medium of graph, charts, diagrams, and statements as an interpretative over-all picture of cafeteria activities.
88. BURMAHLN, E. F. Simple accounting system for a moderate size school cafeteria. Pract. Home Econ. 12: 332, 343. Nov. 1934. 321.8 H752
Lists essential supplies and describes an efficient accounting procedure.
89. BURTIS, A. W. Lunch becomes local project. Nation's Schools 29(5): 60-61, illus. May 1942.
Brief account of cooperative lunch project in Mount Holly, N. J.
90. BYERLY, F. I. Building efficient work units for the school cafeteria. Pract. Home Econ. 11: 361-362. Dec. 1933. 321.8 H752
Diagrams of the plan and a detailed description of the unique type of cafeteria of the Rufus King High School in Milwaukee which is arranged and located so as to be used for a study room when not in service as a cafeteria.
91. CAFETERIAS assume new importance. Nation's Schools 15(3): 49-50. Mar. 1935.
Use of cafeterias as community centers.
92. CAMFIELD, J. W., and MASSENGE, V. Hot lunch for rural children. Jour. Health and Phys. Ed. 3(6): 28, 60. June 1932.
Describes organization of the Mees Colony School, a typical two-teacher, rural school. Forty-four highest number served. Pupils gained in height and weight.
93. CARL, F. L., and HINOTE, J. Food and nutrition club: school lunch. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. 4-H Club Cir. 49, 31 p., illus. Columbia, 1936. 275.29 M69B
Organization and management of a 4-H school lunch club.
94. CARLISLE, S. B. Developing citizenship, cafeteria style. Nation's Schools 28: 16-18, illus. Dec. 1941.
Utilization of the cafeteria in the Edgewood School, Jefferson County, Ala., as a center for many school activities contributing to preparing students for later life.
95. CARPENTER, A. L. Lunch in Tennessee. Nation's Schools 22: 55-56, illus. Nov. 1938. 275.8 M212
Cooperating to provide school lunches in Hamilton County, Tenn.
96. CARPENTER, R. S. Federal aid to school lunches. Nation's Schools 32: 50-52, illus. Sept. 1943.
Discussion of Type A and Type B lunches.

97. CARPENTER, R. S., HANN, H. N., and YEATMAN, F. W. Menus and recipes for lunches at school. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 246, 25 p. Washington, D. C., 1936. 1 Ag84M
Gives menus and recipes serving 50 children, and menus and recipes for nursery-schools, serving 6 teachers and 25 children. Purchasing suggestions also included.
98. CARPENTER, R. S. School lunches the year round; children get hungry in summer, too. Nation's Schools 29(6): 42-44; illus. June 1942.
Summer lunch programs carried on under the auspices of the Agricultural Marketing Administration.
99. CARPENTER, R. S., and YEATMAN, F. W. School lunches using farm surpluses. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 408, 48 p. Washington, D. C., 1940. 1 Ag84M Menus given.
100. CARPENTER, R. S., and MORRIS, M. M. Wartime aid to school lunches. Jour. Home Econ. 35: 553-554. Nov. 1943. 321.8 J82
Explains the requirements for obtaining funds for school lunches from Food Distribution Administration.
101. CATE, A. B. Practical course for cafeteria workers of Delaware schools. Hygeia 10: 753-754, illus. Aug. 1932. 449.8 H993
A ten weeks course for training cafeteria managers and workers.
102. CERTAIN, A. R. Central kitchen. School Exec. 59(5): 37, 50-51, illus. Jan. 1940.
Suggested plan for a central kitchen and cafeteria in the Jacksonville, Fla., schools.
103. CHESNUT, C. What makes a manager? Nation's Schools 28: 65. Nov. 1941.
Qualifications for an efficient school cafeteria manager.
104. CHOPE, H. D. Home economist in the community health program. Jour. Home Econ. 31: 289-295. May 1939. 321.8 J82
Advises the lunchroom supervisors to know their health department, health officer, public health nurses and the department nutritionist. Also calls attention to time allotted for the noon-day lunch at schools, the candy situation, chocolate milk, and the cultivation of a taste for modified milk.
105. CLARK, C. E. F. Hospitality in the lunchroom. Nation's Schools 28: 66-68, illus. Dec. 1941.
Organization, layout, and plan of food service in the cafeteria of the Tappan Intermediate School, Detroit, Mich., where from 1400 to 1600 students are served.
106. CLEVELAND. BOARD OF EDUCATION. DIVISION OF LUNCHROOMS. Lunchroom procedure. 21 p., processed. Cleveland, 1939.
Policies and procedures involved in the operation of the Cleveland lunchrooms.
107. COLOR in Santa Monica lunchroom. Nation's Schools 31(2): 39, illus. Feb. 1943.
Brief notes on color scheme.
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Nov. 1944. 321.8 J82
Report of the Lunchroom Managers' Conference and Workshop held at the University of Alabama, June 12 to 23, 1944.
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The school lunch, p. 62-90; A centralized school in a rural section, p. 91. The material presented "is planned to help inexperienced persons to prepare and serve successfully and efficiently food in quantity as for school lunches, camps, and community meals. The topics are: menu planning and menus; organization of workers, materials, and equipment; simple record forms and their use; amounts to purchase and recipes for serving fifty persons."

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- The methods and procedures used in making these tests are discussed.
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- Comments on the school lunch program in Kansas City, Kans., including 7 school lunchrooms; four in senior high schools and three in junior high schools.

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207. HEMMERSBAUGH, M. Cleveland school lunchrooms. Amer. School Bd. Jour. 99(1): 22-24, illus.; (2): 23-26. July-Aug. 1939.
Account of the cafeterias of the Cleveland school system organized for a direct flow of authority from the board of education through the superintendent's office, the office of the supervisor of industrial arts, and the supervisor of lunchrooms.
208. HEMMERSBAUGH, M. Do they practice what we teach? Nation's Schools 29(6): 45-46, illus. June 1942.
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213. HEYLE, E. H. The hot school lunch. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 267, 20 p., illus. Columbia, 1931. 275.29 H69C
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222. *HOLROYD, L., JR. A study of standards of practice for cafeterias and lunch rooms in the central rural school buildings of New York State. 85 p.-ms. 1934.
Thesis (M. A.) - Cornell University.
223. HORSTICK, S. M. Development of the nutrition project in Pleasantville, New Jersey. Amer. School Bd. Jour. 106(2): 38. Feb. 1943.
To provide summer employment for the women employed in the cafeterias a canning project was set up and a farm project was instituted; the women canning the fruits and vegetables for use during the next school year.

224. HOSKINS, B. The elimination of waste, the practical application of economy measures in school cafeterias. Pract. Home Econ. 13: 300-301. Oct. 1935. 321.8 H752
Basic principles for economical operation of school cafeterias through wise selection of equipment, utensils, food; through planned food preparation and serving; and through efficient keeping of records.
225. HOSKINS, B. School cafeteria problems. Jour. Home Econ. 27: 525-527. Oct. 1935. 321.8 J82
Fort Worth, Tex. public schools feed 20,000 children in school cafeterias. Cafeterias are a part of the public school system. Two problems are outstanding: merchants expect patronage, and needy women because they cook at home claim an inalienable right to a job.
226. *HOSHMAN, I. A. A nutrition study of consolidated schools in Nebraska. 1930.
Thesis - University of Chicago.
227. THE HOT school lunch; a special project of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Natl. Parent-Teacher Mag. 38: 28-29, illus. Oct. 1943. 320.8 C43
228. HOT LUNCH for healthier children. Ext. Serv. Rev. 11: 33. Mar. 1940. 1 Ex892Ex
School lunch in Kent County, Md.
229. HOT LUNCHESES - a Louisiana school service. Ed. for Victory 1(10): 28-29. July 15, 1942. 156.3 Ed83
Description, based on a statement by John E. Cope, of the State school lunch program in Louisiana. School gardens have proven helpful.
230. HOT LUNCHESES aid health. Ext. Serv. Rev. 3(3): 46. Mar. 1932. 1 Ex392Ex
Hot lunch clubs in Calvert and St. Mary's counties, Md.
231. HOT LUNCHESES for hungry students. Ohio Farmer 185(8): 16, illus. Apr. 20, 1940. 6 Oh3
The plan for the preparation and serving of well-balanced hot lunches in the rural centralized schools in Ohio as exemplified by the system employed in the Leesburg-Magnetic School at Magnetic Springs, Union County, serving 246 students daily.
232. HOT LUNCHESES in rural schools. Pract. Home Econ. 10: 127, 142. Apr. 1932. 321.8 H752
Presents plan prepared by the North Dakota State Health Department and the Extension Service of the Agricultural College.
233. HOW TO get hot lunches for the school. Ext. Serv. Rev. 15(3): 43. Mar. 1944. 1 Ex892Ex
Organization of hot-lunch project in the Torrington Grade School, Goshen County, Wyo.
234. HUDGINGS, B. Training employees. Pract. Home Econ. 19: 171, 192. May 1941. 321.8 H752
Suggestions for training cafeteria employees together with a list of "dos and don'ts" to be given each employee.

235. HYLES, A. K. W. P. A. school lunch project in Jefferson City.
Jour. Home Econ. 28: 603. Nov. 1936. 321.8 J82
Schools included in the program were the six white elementary schools, the junior high school, the Negro school, and St. Peters and Immaculate Conception parochial schools.
Benefits resulting were: gains in weight, increased school attendance, better classroom work, and a marked social improvement. Pupils were also taught to eat the right foods.
236. IDAHO DEPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. School lunch program. 21 p., processed. Boise, 1940.
Suggestions to aid teachers and other school workers in establishing lunch projects.
237. IDAHO county [Clearwater], praises hot school-lunch. Ext. Serv. Rev. 10: 108, illus. July 1939. 1 Ex892Ex
A rat feeding demonstration showed school children the value of balanced diet.
238. LILLY, F., and HANK, P. J. Lunches for children: standards and recipes for home-packed and cafeteria lunches. Ky. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 365, 24 p., illus. Lexington, 1941. 275.29 K415
Includes lunchroom score card used in the Jefferson County schools.
239. IMPORTANT school-cafeteria decision. Amer. School Bd. Jour. 81(2): 90. Aug. 1930.
Decision of the Texas Supreme Court up-holding the Houston Board of Education in not permitting the pupils to patronize the lunch wagons or to loiter about them during luncheon hour.
240. INDIANA STATE DEPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. Planning for nutrition education and the school lunch program. 9 p., processed. Indianapolis, 1942.
241. MCALLS, H. E. Victory lunches. Pract. Home Econ. 20: 141-142. Apr. 1942. 321.8 H752
A program - cafeteria changed from a concession into a school project - for introducing a balanced hot lunch for 15¢, "a Victory lunch" to the students at the Yuba City High School.
242. MERRILL, D. Hot lunches for health. Natl. Ed. Assoc. Jour. 29: 283. Dec. 1940. 275.9 M21J
243. IRELAND, A. G. Essentials of the school health program. Jour. Health and Phys. Ed. 5(7): 15-17, 44-45. Sept. 1934.
School lunch, p. 17. Stresses the social significance of the school lunch.
244. ISAKSEN, J. P. School lunch programs offer better health for children and bigger markets for farmers. Dakota Farmer 65(20): 30-31. Oct. 20, 1945.
245. JENKINS, F. L. The noon lunch; how to carry it out. Grade Teacher 60: 57. Jan. 1943.
Plan for organizing a school lunch project in the small school with suggestions for equipment, supplies, and food preparation.
246. *JESTER, C. L. A comparative study of the relation of socio-economic status to achievement in the sixth grade. 1940.
Thesis (B. A.) - Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

"Compares the achievement on seven different factors of children who are given free lunches in the schools with that of children whose parents provide their lunches. Finds that there is a reliable difference in the achievement of the two groups in favor of the children from the better homes. Recommends that parents make every effort to improve their homes and their home conditions in order that their children may make more progress in school." - U. S.

Off. Ed. Bul. 1941, No. 5, item 2204.

247. JOHNSON, B. School lunches carry on in Minnesota. Jour. Home Econ. 35: 278-279. May 1943. 321.8 J82
248. JOHNSON, M. E. 4-H Club girls serve school lunch. Forecast for Home Econ. 61(10): 82, illus. Oct. 1945. 321.8 F76
Reports that the school cafeteria of Canal Point, Palm Beach County, Fla., closed for several years, has been opened again under the management of the local leader and members of the Girls' 4-H Club. This cafeteria, serving from 60-70 students daily, is operated on a non-profit basis.
249. KATZ, M., KMAELK, L., and TICE, H. Selling your cafeteria. Pract. Home Econ. 17: 82-83, 97-98, illus. Mar. 1939. 321.8 H752
Shows how pupil participation in formulating policy has increased interest and improved conduct in Milwaukee schools. Gives ways in which classes, other than home economics, can obtain valuable vocational training in the cafeteria.
250. KAUFFMAN, T. E. School lunchroom and cafeteria; its maintenance, management and educational value. Amer. School Bd. Jour. 83(6): 55. Dec. 1931.
Considers arrangement and equipment of the lunch room, its relation to the homemaking department, planning and serving the lunch, the teacher's lunch, and the hot lunch for the rural schools.
251. KAUFFMANN, C. Rural school lunches. Wis. Jour. Ed. 70: 413-414, illus. Apr. 1938.
Milwaukee County with W. P. A. funds, served 1800 school children at an average cost of two cents per pupil.
252. KEENE, J. P., JR. Adventure in good foods. Nation's Schools 35(5): 60-61, illus. May 1945.
The elementary schools of Santa Paula, Calif., coordinate classroom nutrition education with studies of history, geography, and the comparing of foods throughout the world. Special meals based on these studies are served in the cafeterias. Price of meal, 15 cents.
253. KELLOGG, L. M. School lunch-room service should be re-evaluated. Forecast 60(7): 50-51, 114, 116, 118, 120, illus. Sept. 1944. 321.8 F76
"The scarcity of labor and higher wages have made it necessary for school lunchrooms to examine their service and re-evaluate it in terms of prevailing economic conditions as well as in terms of the service to the child. In prewar days the permanency of the job was its main attraction. Now, wages, paid, man hour load, equipment and surroundings are the important factors."

254. KELLY, H. C. Linking school and cafeteria. Nation's Schools 19(1): 56. Jan. 1937.
Attractive pupil-designed posters succeed in inducing students of Hartford, Conn., schools to buy well-balanced lunches.
255. KELLT, D. C. Nutrition education and the school lunch program. School Life 26: 232-234. May 1941. 156.3 Sch63
To establish good food habits it is desirable to make the lunch-room part of the educational program and the lunch period, a laboratory period devoted to developing a better understanding of the relation of food to health.
256. KENT, L. An attractive lunch room at small cost. Pract. Home Econ. 10: 321, 330, illus. Oct. 1932. 321.8 H752
257. KENTUCKY, DEPT. OF EDUCATION. The school lunch program. Ky. Dept. Ed. Ed. Bul. 11(5): 459-485. Frankfort, 1943.
Suggested list of equipment for 50-100 children.
258. KENTUCKY, DEPT. OF EDUCATION. School lunch program. Ky. Dept. Ed. Ed. Bul. 12: 129-157. Frankfort, 1944.
Prepared as an aid for superintendents, principals, lunch room managers, and others working with the lunch program. Gives characteristics and suggestions for developing a lunch program.
259. KERR, F. W. P. A. school lunch program. Jour. Home Econ. 31: 624-626. Nov. 1939. 321.8 J82
Notes the results of a survey made Nov. 9, 1938, of 44 States, the District of Columbia and New York City. Findings indicate the establishment of good food habits, better health of pupils, and improved attendance at school.
260. KILPATRICK, H. A. Mothers study foods. Nation's Schools 29(1): 58. Jan. 1942.
In a ten weeks study of schools given mothers of pupils in the Hamilton High School, Trenton, N. J., one lecture dealt with the school lunch based on material compiled by the dietitian.
261. KITTRIDGE, B. Holiday decorations in the school cafeteria. Pract. Home Econ. 16: 254-256, illus. June 1938. 321.8 H752
Description and directions for preparation of special foods typifying various holiday festivities, as used in the Sedgwick School of West Hartford, Conn., as an effective method of interesting children in their food.
262. KNOLL, A. A. Cafeteria accounts and accounting procedures. Natl. Assoc. Pub. School Business Off. Proc. (1940) 29: 231-239.
Accounting plans for two types of cafeteria organization:
"(1) That in which the school district operates a cafeteria system with a number of cafeterias in senior high schools, junior high schools and elementary schools, with one central kitchen;
(2) A cafeteria lunch counter and fountain system operated by a student body such as is often associated with senior high schools and junior colleges."

263. KNOLL, A. A. School cafeteria management in the western States. Natl. Assoc. Pub. School Business Off. Proc. (1937) 26: 175-180.
"Based upon replies to a questionnaire received from thirty-five California, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Arizona, and Wyoming school districts. The systems ranged in size from several with a single cafeteria to one with 235 of them."
264. KOEHLER, M. Food habits and health. Nation's Schools 25(2): 72, 74. Feb. 1940. 275.8 N212
Calls attention to sanitary conditions in rural school cafeterias and recommends that the sale of candy and commercial orange beverage be discontinued.
265. KOEHLER, M. The functioning school lunch. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health 32: 369-373. Apr. 1942. 449.9 Am3J
Discusses methods for developing policies under which school lunchrooms should be operated.
266. KROHN, C. A. Building of a school lunch room. Minn. Jour. Ed. 24: 258-259, illus. Mar. 1944.
How the students of the Storden School, Minnesota, fitted up a lunch room in the basement of the Community Hall one block from school. Type A lunches were served to about 175 pupils.
Also described in Nation's Schools 33(6): 56-57. June 1944.
267. KROMER, E. Planning the school cafeteria for multiple use. Amer. School and Univ. Yearbook 1945: 107-112, illus.
Discussion and presentation of plans by an architect of cafeterias used as study rooms in the Columbus, Ohio public school system. Includes chart summarizing experience of principals with multiple-use cafeteria.
268. *LACKRIE-LUND, E. E. A study of public-record cafeterias in the Territory of Hawaii. 1934.
Thesis (M. A.) - Hawaii.
269. LAIBERT, T. L. Surplus foods and hot lunches. Wis. Jour. Ed. 74: 151-152, illus. Nov. 1941.
The Wisconsin schools - both rural and city - have taken advantage of foods offered through the Surplus Marketing Administration to carry out school lunch programs. 1,700 schools have participated, serving lunches to 65,765 children.
270. LAUX, M. Hot lunch problem in the small rural school. Nebr. Ed. Jour. 24: 43. Feb. 1944.
Pint jar method.
271. LAWRENCE, R. L. Kentucky rural school cooks with REA power. Rural Electrification News 6(10): 19-20, illus. June 1941. 173.2 R88RU
Rural school in Nelson County, with complete electrical equipment, serves lunch to 75 children.
272. LEAHY, C. H. Rural school child's lunch. Pub. Health Nursing 34: 135-137. 1942.
"Rural schools in Maryland work out nutrition programs based on their own needs and resources, through the participation of all those interested in the children's health."

273. LEMMY, C. Rural school lunch. Pract. Home Econ. 17: 294. Oct. 1939.
321.8 H752
How the rural school of Massey, Md., serving 60-70 children daily, is able to supplement the home lunch with a hot dish. During the summer vegetables are canned at the school house under the direction of the home demonstration agent.
274. LEE, W. B. Aims and purpose of school feeding. Pract. Home Econ. 18: 113-115, illus. Apr. 1940. 321.8 H752
275. LEONARD, P. H. Past and present of school lunches. School Life 28: 11-13, 26-27. Mar. 1946. 156.3 Sch63
276. LEWIS, G. S. Cafeteria a classroom. Nation's Schools 26: 70, 72. July 1940. 275.8 N212
Training course for vocational pupils ranging in age from 14 to 20 years given at Douglass High School, Baltimore, Md.
277. LONG, C. T. For a better school lunch. Pract. Home Econ. 19: 285, illus. Sept. 1941. 321.8 H752
Also in Ed. Digest 7: 56-57. Oct. 1941.
Suggested aids for improving school lunches, cafeteria service, and educating students and community in good health and food habits.
278. LONG, C. T. Survey of lunch legislation. Pract. Home Econ. 22: 258. June 1944. 321.3 H752
Describes major features of the following bills: Wagner Bill (S.1721), Russel Bill (S.1320) and Smith-Ellender Bill (S.1824) introduced in the Senate April 1944.
279. LOUGHEAD, M. E. The school lunch. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Cir. 151, rev., 7 p. Little Rock, 1942. 275.29 Ar4
Lists equipment needed and gives serving directions and recipes to serve 16 pupils. Includes suggestions for the packed lunch.
280. LOUISIANA DEPT. OF EDUCATION. Suggestions for administering the school lunch program in Louisiana. La. Dept. Ed. Bul. 457, 60 p. Baton Rouge, 1941.
Guide for planning and serving hot lunches and lunches to supplement the packed lunch. Attention is given to the business management of the lunchroom and to aids that help children form desirable food habits.
281. LOUISIANA DEPT. OF EDUCATION. Suggestions for improving health and nutrition through the school lunch program in Louisiana. La. Dept. Ed. Bul. 456, 34 p. Baton Rouge, 1941.
282. LOTTHER, M. E., and others. The school lunch as a supplement to the home diet of grade school children. Child Devlpmt. 11: 203-247, illus. Sept. 1940. 320.8 C436
P. B. Mark, C. H. Logan, A. T. O'Brien, J. H. Smith, and P. K. Sprague, joint authors.
"Two hundred and twenty-five children were selected from two urban communities to find from dietary records and nutritional status measurements what should constitute a satisfactory noon-day meal to supplement the morning and evening diets of children of different socio-economic groups. Details are presented concerning the diets of the children and their responses to the various nutritional status tests, and recommendations concerning the nutrient content of a school lunch are made."

283. "LUNCH is ready" in Kent County, Maryland. U. S. Dept. Agr. Consumers Guide 7(1): 3-7, illus. Oct. 1, 1940. 1.94 Ad422C
"Started with the help of the County Home Demonstration Agent and women in Parent-Teacher Associations and Homemakers Clubs, Kent County's school lunch program will bring a nourishing hot lunch each day to every elementary school child through the winter months. By-products of the program so far: better attendance, better farm gardens, more canning for winter use."
284. *LUND, E. M. The educational effectiveness of a school cafeteria in relation to food selection, social customs, and civic responsibilities. 1939.
Thesis (M. A.) - Iowa State University.
285. LYNCH, H. M. Managing the small school cafeteria. Pract. Home Econ. 16: 396-397, 418, illus. Oct. 1938. 321.8 H752
How a home economics classroom is utilized as a lunchroom in the Quarryville Borough School in Lancaster County, Pa., a small-town combined grade and high school with a total student enrollment of 400. Attention is paid to teaching proper food habits to the 40-70 students served daily.
286. *MCCLYMONDS, J. D. Emergency feeding in the junior high school. 1934.
Thesis (M. A.) - University of Pittsburgh.
Abstract in Univ. of Pittsburgh. Abs. of Theses, Researches in Prog. and Bibliog. of Pubs. 10: 492-493. Oct. 1, 1934.
241.8 P68
"Shows that the employment of parents, socio-economic status of the homes, and race are factors determining the difference between the children who have to be fed by the schools and those who do not. The children who are fed by the schools do not differ from the other children in grade placement, chronological age, or in intelligence."
U. S. Off. Ed. Bul. 1935, No. 5, item 2498.
287. MCCORMICK, M. G. Educational possibilities of the school lunch. Jour. Home Econ. 31: 226-228. Apr. 1939. 321.8 J82
Recommends that a unit about the lunchroom should be introduced into the first year of the junior high school; also lists the administrative objectives to be formulated by the principal and cafeteria director. Considers that the cafeteria presents one of the best learning situations in school life; it provides opportunity for making choices; for learning to do by doing; and for cooperating with others, both faculty and pupils."
288. MCCRAY, D. W. Cutlery in the cafeteria kitchen. Pract. Home Econ. 13: 19-20, illus. Jan. 1935.
289. MCCRAY, D. W. Lunchroom and cafeteria tables. Pract. Home Econ. 12: 52, illus. Feb. 1934. 321.8 H752
Fundamentals of selection of lunchroom tables, with special stress on advantages of the "combination classroom-lunchroom" type table as installed in Buffalo, N. Y., schools.

290. MCCRAY, D. W. The small dishwasher for cafeterias. Pract. Home Econ. 12: 83-84, illus. Mar. 1934. 321.8 H752
Advantages of economy and sanitation in the use of an electric dishwasher in a school cafeteria serving fifty or more students. Gives best methods of operating such a machine.
291. MCCREA, V. Hot noonday lunch; a collection of practical menus and recipes. Grade Teacher 52(6): 48, 74. Feb. 1935.
Well balanced, simple recipes, 10 to 12 portions and 20-25 portions.
292. MCCREA, V. Midday meal; a project for the noon lunch period. Grade Teacher 52(5): 46, 59. Jan. 1935.
Outline suggesting a practical method of putting into effect the project of a hot midday meal in the rural school.
293. MCDIVITT, H. Our successful hot-lunch plan for rural schools. Instructor 47(3): 16, illus. Jan. 1938.
School lunch, Maynard-Bovina Rural School, Bovina Center, N. Y., for 20 children, costing each child two cents per day, eliminated their bringing their pint of food, also the services of the mothers.
294. MCDIVITT, H. Planning next winter's hot lunches. Hygeia 13: 752, illus. Aug. 1935. 449.8 H993
Rural school, 25 pupils, Bovina Center, N. Y. Recommends planning a menu for a two week cycle.
295. MACFARLANE, A. M. Foods of tomorrow for the school lunch. Forecast for Home Econ. 61(2): 41, 43, 72, 74, 76. Feb. 1945. 321.8 F76
296. MCKINNEY, F. From A to Z about school lunches. Mo. Ruralist 85(18): 12-13, illus. Sept. 23, 1944. 6 R8891
General comments on the organization of hot lunches in the rural schools of Missouri.
297. MCHILLAN, H. Ideal school lunches. Pract. Home Econ. 23: 279, 299. May 1945. 321.8 H752
Program used in the San Bernardino, Calif., school cafeterias for providing nutritious, well-balanced lunches (usually plate lunch type) and for interesting the students in food health and habits.
298. MCPHEETERS, M. School lunches: Part II. The hot lunch. Md. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 125, 30 p. College Park, 1937. 285.29 M36L
299. MINTELL, H. P. Democratic organization and management of a school lunchroom. High Points 27(3): 66-69. Mar. 1945.
Presents a statement of aims and objectives arrived at by students, teachers, and supervisors resulting from the reorganization of the lunchroom procedures Haaren High School, New York City.
300. MITES, J. W. An analysis of current practices in the administration of high-school cafeterias in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 1935.
Thesis (Ph. D.) - University of Pittsburgh.
Abs. in Univ. of Pittsburgh. Abs. of Theses, Researches in Prog. and Bibliog. of Pubs. 11: 178-183.
"Discusses personnel, income and expenses, costs of capital outlay, purchase and storage of food and supplies, policies and practices used in the sale of food and candy, pupil utilization of cafeterias in relation to service, and the system of accounting in Pittsburgh school cafeterias." - U. S. Off. Ed. Bul. 1936, No. 5, item 2695.

301. MATHIS, J., and WISELY, K. C. School cafeteria score card. Nation's Schools 34(4): 64. Oct. 1944.
302. MAY, H. G. Cafeteria is social center. Nation's Schools 24: 43. Nov. 1939. 275.8 N212
Recreational uses of the East Haven High School, East Haven, Conn.
303. MEADOWS, C. M. San Antonio centralizes school-cafeteria cooking. Amer. School Bd. Jour. 89(6): 26-27, 63, illus. Dec. 1934.
Meals are cooked in a community kitchen for 41 cafeterias serving between 12,000 to 15,000 pupils daily.
304. MEHLIG, M. Some notes on food cost control. Forecast 60: 27-29. Apr. 1944.
305. MILLER, E. Adequate lunches for school children. Utah State Agr. Col. Ext. N. S. Cir. 80, 16 p., illus. Logan, 1935. 275.29 Utl
Suggestions for the hot lunch prepared at school. Lists equipment needed and gives recipes for hot dishes to serve fifty.
306. MILLER, G. H. High school lunches. What's New in Home Econ. 9: 123. Feb. 1945. 321.8 W55
Description of the trend toward central organization of the cafeterias in the 70 high schools and vocational high schools of New York in order to serve more efficiently nutritious A lunches to the 200,000 pupils enrolled.
307. MILLER, G. H. The question of "stores control." Pract. Home Econ. 16: 116-118. Mar. 1938. 321.8 H752
A system of "perpetual inventory" to keep close accurate control of food transactions in school cafeterias.
308. MILLER, H. E. Kansas City schools put nutritional program on an educational basis. Amer. School Bd. Jour. 105(6): 20-21, illus. Dec. 1942.
Reports findings of a questionnaire sent by Mrs. Bessie Brooks West to school principals followed by personal interviews during the school year, 1941/42. Includes also recommendations for the improvement of the cafeteria system.
309. MINNESOTA. STATE DEPT. OF EDUCATION. Community school lunch program; handbook and manual of procedure, 1944-45. 10 p., processed. St. Paul, 1944.
310. MISSOURI. STATE DEPT. OF EDUCATION. The school lunch program in Missouri; suggested procedures for developing the program. 13 p. Jefferson City, 1943.
311. MOORE, D. F. We feed them all. Pract. Home Econ. 19: 432-435, illus. Dec. 1941. 421.8 H752
Detailed discussion complete with a floor plan, list of equipment, and sample menus of the Sumner High School cafeteria, the only Negro High school in Kansas with an enrollment of 800 pupils all of whom are required to eat lunches in the cafeteria.
312. MOORE, H. Instructions for counter workers. Nation's Schools 27: 74, illus. Apr. 1941. 275.8 F212
313. MOORE, H. C. Experiment in school lunches. Nation's Schools 28: 70. Aug. 1941. 275.8 N212
Report of an experiment in a rural consolidated school, Louisiana, conducted to prove that the logical remedy for the menace of malnutrition among school children lies in school lunches that are adequately planned and served.

314. MOORHEAD, S. E. Trends in school cafeteria management. Pract. Home Econ. 18: 181. June 1940. 321.8 H752
Summarizes results of a survey of the cafeterias in Ohio schools and states trend in cafeteria management is to hire trained economists and trained managerial assistants.
315. MORAN, B. E. Lunch in a one-teacher school. Nation's Schools 18(2): 57-58, illus. Aug. 1936.
Franklin Grove School, Warren County, N. J. Equipment for serving 35 children.
316. MORGAN, A. F. How schools improve the nutrition of pupils. Jour. Home Econ. 34: 721-726. Dec. 1942. 321.8 J82
Discussed under the following topics: (1) feeding of the children at school, (2) clinical examination and subsequent vitamin or other treatment of those in need of such service, (3) direct and indirect education of the pupils themselves, (4) education of the parents and teachers, and (5) education of the whole community. Considers that the "Composition of the meal is what affects the nutrition of the child, not the fact that it is hot or cold, cheap or expensive."
317. MORGAN, A. F. The nutrition of the school child. Pub. Health Nursing 35: 497-502. Sept. 1943. 448.8 P96
Reports briefly the results of some nutritional studies and states that intelligent feeding of school children has produced an improvement in the growth, health, school attendance, discipline, and learning of many children. If a limited program of feeding is contemplated some means of screening out nutritionally needy children must be found. Attention is given to the determination of dietary standards and the need for educating parents, teachers, and school officials in proper nutrition.
318. MORRILL, A. R. School lunch program in which the Utah school office and the Food Distribution Administration cooperate. Nation's Schools 33(1): 58. Jan. 1944.
319. MORRIS, M. M. Abundant foods for school lunches. Pract. Home Econ. 23: 618. Dec. 1945. 321.8 H753
Reports that the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes monthly surveys of production and marketing conditions and that this information is forwarded to schools in time to plan menus around locally abundant foods.
320. MORRIS, M. M. Administration of the school lunch. School Exec. 63(7): 47-49, illus. Mar. 1944.
Describes the "evolution" of the Type A and B lunches served in schools and summarizes Federal and State legislation.
321. MORRIS, M. M. Better nutrition through school lunches. Nation's Schools 34: 27. Oct. 1944.
Comments on the management of funds received from War Food Administration for the school lunch program.
322. MORRIS, M. M. Better use of food for school lunches. What's New in Home Econ. 10(2): 106-107, illus. Oct. 1945. 321.8 W55
Stresses the use of foods available on the market that have the highest nutritive value.

323. MORRIS, M. M. Federal assistance for school lunches. What's New in Home Econ. 9(1): 168-169, 181-182, illus. Sept. 1944. 321.8 W55
Discussion of requirements for obtaining financial assistance.
324. MORRIS, M. M. Gardening and canning for school lunches. Ed. for Victory 3(20): 12-13. Apr. 20, 1945. 156.3 Ed83
Practically the same article in What's New in Home Econ. 9(8): 70-71, 82, illus. Apr. 1945. 321.8 W55
States that it is possible for schools with a garden and canning program to serve better lunches than those that must depend on current purchases. Emphasizes the planning of a food budget based on the needs of the school lunch before undertaking the gardening and canning projects.
325. MORRIS, M. M. School lunch management; coordination and cooperation provide efficiency and good nutrition. Amer. Cookery 51(5): 18-19, 44. Jan. 1946. 389.8 B65
For successful management attention should be given to a system for training workers, the planning of Type A lunches, standardization of recipes, development of good work techniques, food and labor costs, facilities for storage, adequate equipment, and proper sanitation.
326. MORRIS, M. M. School lunches. What's New in Home Econ. 8(12): 20-21. Aug. 1944. 321.8 W55
Comments regarding the plate lunch.
327. MORRIS, M. M. Taking stock of the school lunch program. School Exec. 64(9): 50-51, illus. May 1945.
Recommends a two-fold improvement program: "(1) through more programs to benefit more children and (2) through better lunches and operating standards for present programs."
328. MORRIS, M. M. Training school lunch workers. What's New in Home Econ. 10(4): 87, 92. Dec. 1945. 281.8 W55
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329. MOSER, A. M. Nutritional condition of children in relation to school lunches in two South Carolina rural communities. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 359, 54 p., illus. Clemson, 1945. 100 So8
A study made during a period of about one and one-third years at two rural elementary schools in the upper Piedmont of South Carolina. One school served a complete hot lunch and the other a partial lunch consisting of foods that could be served without cooking.
330. MOSER, A. M. Rural school experiments with noon lunches. Jour. Home Econ. 34: 22-24. Jan. 1942.
Report on a three-teacher rural elementary school in Pickens County, S. C.
331. MOSER, A. M. School lunches in two rural communities. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. 66, 24 p. Columbia, 1943. 100 So8
A study, covering the period from the fall of 1940 to the spring of 1942, of the health and growth of children in two elementary schools in the Six Mile area of Pickens County. Effects of a good hot school lunch were studied.

332. MOSER, H. E. Cafeteria is pupils' proving-ground. Nation's Schools 16(4): 87, 92. Dec. 1945. 281.8 W55
"The freshman foods class of the high school at Skeatook, Okla. was organized with two purposes in mind: first to use it as a part of the prescribed curriculum in this subject and second, to utilize the members of this group or class in the management and operation of the high school cafeteria."
333. MUELLER, G. H. School cafeteria bogeys. Amer. School Bd. Jour. 97(1): 29-30. July 1938.
Complaints related to profit or reserve funds, noise, parent's criticism of menus, too high prices, and the purchase of supplies.
334. MUELLER, G. H. This business of school feeding. Amer. School Bd. Jour. 102(6): 47; 103(1): 46; (2): 44-45; (3): 70, 72; (4) 46-47; (5): 54; (6): 48, 58; 104(1): 64, 66; (2): 58; (3): 52, 54; (4): 45, 67; (5): 36, 68. June-Oct. 1941; Jan.-May, 1942.
A series of articles in which consideration is given to the purchasing of food on a rising market, the importance of specifications for effective buying, qualifications of the cafeteria manager, advantages of centralized cafeteria service, the school cafeteria of the future, the enlistment of students' interests, and policies and practices in lunchroom management.
335. MULLINS, E. B. A study of the management of school lunchrooms. Pract. Home Econ. 11: 49-50. Feb. 1932. 321.8 H752
Detailed explanation, illustrated by charts, of the organization and functions of three types of cafeteria management: de-centralized control, centralized supervision, and centralized control; and the new plan adopted in schools in Terre Haute, Ind., called the committee type.
336. MURPHY, C. R. Progress of the school lunch program. Amer. Cookery 51(5): 16, 17, 49-50, illus. Jan. 1946. 389.8 B65
Origin of the school lunch program, operation during the war, community and State participation, and social and educational value.
337. MURPHY, J. B. Hot lunches for rural schools. Instructor 46(3): 26. Jan. 1937
Oak Ridge School, Sangamon County, Ill., considers that the serving of hot lunches has a threefold value: 1. Provides nourishing food for the pupils. 2. Teaches proper selection of food. 3. Establishes good habits in table manners.
338. MUZZALL, E. L. When classroom becomes cafeteria. Nation's Schools 25(2): 68, 70, illus. Feb. 1940. 275.8 N212
Plan and description of the Toppenish Junior-Senior High located in central Washington.
339. *MYERS, R. G. An evaluation of the administration and operation of school cafeterias in the east Texas oil field areas. 1940.
Thesis (M. A.) - North Texas State Teachers College.
340. NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION. School lunch recipes using canned foods. 24 p. Washington, D. C., 1945.
Types A and B lunches, 25 and 50 servings.

341. NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION. A food nutrition program for the Nation. Natl. Planning Assoc. Planning Pam. 46, 45 p. Washington, D. C., 1945. 280.9 N2153
Includes school lunches.
342. NEFF, H. J. A cafeteria practice course for second year girls in vocational school. Pract. Home Econ. 16: 348-350, 366. Sept. 1938. 321.8 H752
System employed in the Vocational School of Niagara Falls, N. Y., including work and time schedules.
343. NESBITT, E. Beverages in the school lunch menu. Pract. Home Econ. 18: 300. Oct. 1940. 321.8 H752
Criteria for selection of healthful beverages to be served in school lunchrooms.
344. NESBITT, M. The school lunch; a vital part of school living. Pract. Home Econ. 21: 421-422. Nov. 1943. 321.8 H752
The 422 grade school children of the Maury School, Richmond, Va., and their parents and teachers work cooperatively on their lunch program, on making the lunch-room attractive and their lunches lessons in behavior and good food habits.
345. NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION. Suggestions for school lunches. N. H. State Bd. Ed. Inst. Cir. Ser. 1941-1942, No. 165, 7 p. Concord, 1941.
General suggestions. Lists equipment for grade or rural school.
346. NEW JERSEY STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS. EXTENSION SERVICE. Lunches prepared at school. N. J. State Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. 143, 7 p. New Brunswick, 1934. 275.29 N46
Recipes for 24 servings.
347. NEW JERSEY STATE NUTRITION COUNCIL. COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL LUNCH. Minimum standards for school lunch service in New Jersey. N. J. State Nutr. Council. Com. on School Lunch Bul. 5, 14 p., processed. New Brunswick, 1943.
New Jersey State Dept. of Public Instruction cooperating.
348. NEW YORK (STATE) LEGISLATURE. JOINT COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION. Food, in war and in peace...Consolidated report. N. Y. Leg. Doc. (1944), No. 73, 221 p. Albany? 1944. 389 N485
School lunches, pt. III, p. 131-154, illus. Contents: Johney needs his lunch, by J. C. Desmond; The School lunch program from a national point of view, by E. P. Amidon; The school lunch program in New York State, by E. R. Van Kleeck; The school lunch bill of the U. S. Office of Education - Federal Security Agency; and Need for a revised school lunch program, by P. V. McNutt.
349. NEW YORK (STATE) UNIVERSITY RURAL EDUCATION DIVISION. The noon hour, a social hour, in central rural schools. N. Y. State Univ. Bul. 1048, 15 p., illus. Albany, 1934.
350. NORMILE, L. High school cafeteria service; the Rockford, Illinois plan in practice. School Exec. Mag. 51(7): 299-301, 328, illus. Mar. 1932.
351. NORTH DAKOTA. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. EXTENSION SERVICE. Portable kitchenette for rural schools. 3 p., processed. Fargo, 1943.
Plans for building a kitchenette.

352. MUSBAUM, A. One room school shows hot lunch is practical. School Managt. 15: 60-61. Sept. 1945.
353. OBERG, F. B. Community canning and school lunches. Pract. Home Econ. 21: 411-412, 443, illus. Nov. 1943. 321.8 H752
Activities of the Maine Community canning centers organized to store produce for use in school lunches, for community welfare and disaster feeding.
354. OGLE, L. C. The school child's food. Ohio Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. 111, rev., 23 p., illus. Columbus, 1934. 275.29 Oh32
The packed lunch and directions for serving a hot dish at school. Lists equipment and food for 25 servings.
355. OHIO DIETETICS ASSOCIATION. Manual for managers of rural and small school lunchrooms; prepared with the cooperation of the Ohio State Department of Health, Ohio Department of Education, Division of Vocational Education and others. 226 p. Cleveland, 1942. 389 Oh3
Considers all phases of successful school lunch management, including "educational possibilities of the school lunchroom", and a section of recipes and cooking suggestions. Includes reference lists of books and pamphlets on nutrition and recipes.
356. OREGON. STATE JOINT COMMITTEE FOR HEALTH AND PHYSICAL FITNESS. The school lunch; a guide for planning and administering the school lunch program in Oregon schools. Oreg. State Joint Com. for Health and Phys. Fitness Pub. v. 1, No. 3, 28 p. Salem, 1944. Ref. p. 25-28. 389 Or3
Attention is given to space and equipment, sanitation and safety, and the place of the school lunch in education.
357. OVERHEUL, D. Hot lunches in the rural school. Amer. Childhood 25(5): 21, illus. Jan. 1940. 320.8 Am3
Hot lunch program of a school located in W. K. Kellogg Foundation area. Hot lunch committees work through the 4-H Club. Food is prepared on an electric plate. The school lunch is integrated with subjects taught: health, arithmetic, and agriculture.
358. PAIGE, M. D. Records for the smaller school cafeterias. Pract. Home Econ. 15: 56-58. Feb. 1937. 321.8 H752
Comments on records kept by the West Hartford School cafeteria.
359. PALMTER, S. A. Efficient cafeteria equipment. Pract. Home Econ. 15: 90-91, 93, illus. Mar. 1937. 321.8 H752
Equipment for a cafeteria serving 625 students at one time.
360. *PARKHURST, W. S. Cafeteria policies and practices in selected New England schools. 160 p.-ms. 1940. Thesis (M. A.) - Boston University.
"Studies cafeteria policies and practices in 168 secondary schools. Discusses the length of lunch periods, type of rooms, location, utilization, furnishing, table decoration, kitchen equipment, service equipment, hot foods, food selection, volume of sales, quality of food, records, wages, and distribution of receipts." U. S. Off. Ed. Bul. 1941, No. 5, item 3618.

361. PAULY, F. R., and HUTCHINSON, E. L. Counting every penny in the cafeteria. School Exec. 62(10): 18-19. June 1943.
Use is made of electrical business machines and punched cards in keeping cafeteria accounts in the Tulsa, Okla., Public Schools.
362. PAZOUREK, L. School lunchroom as center for health education. Jour. Health and Phys. Ed. 11: 592-593, 637-638. Dec. 1940.
449.8 J322
In Illinois, for the promotion of a good school lunch program the nutritionist of the Department of Health is available for consultation by school administrators, teachers, and lunchroom managers.
363. PE. BROKE, B. Ours is a multipurpose room. Nation's Schools 36: 56-57, illus. July 1945.
Description of the layout, equipment, and organization of the cafeteria of high school in Lafayette, Calif., where 500 students purchase complete well-balanced meals or supplement packed lunches with nutritious foods, and where many school activities ranging from movies to exercises are also held.
364. PENDERGAST, W. S. Detroit typifies a trend in school feeding. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. Jour. 21: 73-75. Feb. 1945. 389.8 Am34
Progress report on the school lunch program in Detroit.
365. PENDERGAST, W. S. The overview of the school lunch program. What's New in Home Econ. 9(1): 166, 175, illus. Sept. 1944. 321.8 W55
States that "the concensus of informed opinion at the present time seems to be that the most effective kind of nutrition education program is a broad student-participation activity, centered around the health education department and the school lunchrooms."
Suggestions for obtaining Federal assistance are included.
366. *PENDERGAST, W. S. A plan for the utilization of the secondary school lunchroom in the social education of the child. 1935.
Thesis (H. A.) - Michigan.
367. PENDERGAST, W. S. Plan your new lunchrooms. What's New in Home Econ. 10(3): 96-97, 102, 107, illus. Nov. 1945.
368. PENNSYLVANIA. DEPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Nutrition and the school lunch. Pa. Dept. Pub. Instr. Bul. 100, 49 p. Harrisburg, 1935.
This bulletin, which discusses good nutrition and gives directions for serving the school lunch in the small school, is the result of a cooperative project developed with the Pennsylvania Dept. of Health and the Pennsylvania Dept. of Public Instruction in collaboration with nutrition agencies throughout the State.
369. PENNSYLVANIA. STATE COLLEGE. A basis for planning the school lunch. Pa. State Col. Ellen E. Richards Inst. Chem. Leaflet 17(11): 5-51; (12): 12-25, illus. July, Aug. 1944. 381 J826A
370. PENNSYLVANIA 4-H Clubs create better health habits. Ext. Serv. Rev. 8: 188. Dec. 1937. 1 Ex892Ex
4-H Club girls in Wyoming County, Pa., organized lunch-box clubs in six communities and a hot lunch in two consolidated schools. From 25 to 52 students were served hot lunches.

371. PETERS, C. Planning balanced menus. Pract. Home Econ. 10: 96. Mar. 1932. 321.8 J82
Description of the Neenah High School cafeteria in Wisconsin and examples of typical menus so planned as to provide nutritious food for the students at inexpensive cost. Average attendance of 70 students.
372. POTTER, E. E. Records for small centralized cafeterias. Forecast 58(8): 27, 30-31, 42, 44, 54. Oct. 1942. 321.8 F76
Discussion of the records used in the elementary schools of Brookline, Mass.
373. POWELL, R. School lunch planning - an experience in living. Ed. for Victory 3(17): 23. Mar. 3, 1945.
In a consolidated school, Blevins, Ark., groups of five high-school students (three girls and two boys) assume the responsibility for serving the lunch with the help of four paid workers. Each group works in the lunchroom two weeks during the school year, one week each semester.
374. POWERS, P. H. School, the cafeteria manager, and the administrator. Amer. School Bd. Jour. 97(6): 30-31. Dec. 1938:
The responsibility of the administrator is to co-ordinate the cafeteria service with the larger educational program, delegating the responsibility of actual direction to a professionally trained manager. Recommends a dining room for the faculty.
375. PRENTICE, H. E. Area school lunch conferences. Pract. Home Econ. 23: 478, 500, 516, 518, illus. Oct. 1945. 321.8 H752
Fifteen one-day conferences held throughout New York State by the school lunch supervisors to present the development of a good school lunch program.
376. PRESCHLEY, R. Care of cafeteria equipment. Pract. Home Econ. 16: 288. July 1938. 321.8 H752
377. *PRICE, J. Fundamental procedures of school lunchroom management in Dallas, Texas. 1944.
Thesis (M. A.) - Texas State College for Women.
378. PUERTO RICO. DEPT. OF EDUCATION. INSULAR BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. The school lunchroom program in Puerto Rico. (Training program on school lunch management). Various paging, processed. San Juan, 1944.
379. PUGH, J. E. Warm lunches for rural schools. Pub. Health Nurse 18: 4-7. Jan. 1926.
Can-method hot lunch in Wisconsin rural schools.
380. PUNKE, H. H. School lunch periods. High School Jour. 24: 22-27. Jan. 1941.
Data obtained from a survey in the larger schools of 18 States attended by rural children of the percentages of children eating in school, types of cafeteria facilities available, methods of organization and financing of the school lunch program, and relation between the school lunch and malnutrition. Information is based on 280 schools having a combined enrollment of 160,897 of whom 58,831 ate lunch in school.

381. PURDUE UNIVERSITY. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE. Healthful lunches for the school child. Purdue Agr. Ext. Bul. 156, 4th reprint, 16 p., illus. Lafayette, 1938. 275.29 In2E
Directions for packed lunches and the serving of a hot nutritious dish at school.
382. PURDY, A. P. The school lunch program. Calif. and West. Med. 61: 298-299. Dec. 1944. 448.8 C12
A physician makes recommendations for the school lunch.
383. RAGSDALE, M. For future democracy. Ext. Serv. Rev. 13: 19, illus. Feb. 1942. 1 Ex892Ex
Account of the Pottertown School, Calloway County, Ky., which sponsors a free lunch for 60 children.
384. RAPER, A. What farmers want from their rural schools. Land Policy Rev. 8(3): 3-6. Fall 1945. 1 Ec7La
In this summary of a field study of 33 representative counties it was found that four farmers out of five wanted the hot-lunch program continued in the schools after the war. Twenty-one States have special State sources for school lunches.
385. REECE, E. S. Students manage the lunchroom. Prog. Ed. 18: 162-164, illus. Mar. 1941.
"At Rosemary Junior School in Greenwich, Conn., the 12-year-olds manage the lunchroom for the school. They plan the menu, shop, keep the books, and assist in the serving."
386. REYNOLDS, O. L. Noon hour and the noon lunch: how one rural school solved the problem. Grade Teacher 50: 346, 384-385, illus. Jan. 1933.
In the one room school, Fort Fairfield, Maine, attention is given not only to the serving of the school lunch but to the recreational features as well. There is a 90 minute lunch period.
387. RILEY, M. B. The cafeteria as a vocational training center. Jour. Home Econ. 32: 90-91. Feb. 1941. 321.8 J82
388. RILEY, M. B. Small school serves and teaches. Nation's Schools 34(1): 51-52. July 1944.
The high school at Hyattsville, Md., with enrollment of 800 has a lunch program organized with two objectives: "(1) To provide foods of the highest nutritional value and (2) to use the cafeteria for training girls interested in food service."
389. RINGLE, M. P. Aid for school lunch cooks. Jour. Home Econ. 36: 149. Mar. 1944. 321.8 J82
Report of a conference held in Delaware County, Ind., to inform the cooks of the real purposes of the school lunch and to bring about closer cooperation between teachers and cooks. The number of persons served in seven schools ranged from 125 to more than 500 daily.
390. ROENIGK, F. W. Lessons in food guidance. Nation's Schools 27: 68, 69, illus. Jan. 1941. 275.3 F212
Instruction given seventh grade pupils, junior high school Elizabeth, N. J., in lunchroom etiquette and proper food selection.

391. ROENIGK, W. T. Food control is needed. Nation's Schools 24: 37-39. Nov. 1939. 275.8 N212
"In addition to the regular accounting procedure, the following forms will be necessary for the operation of a food control system in any high school cafeteria: (1) standardized recipes, (2) stock-room requisitions, (3) perpetual inventory and (4) daily counter report."
392. ROGERS, H. P. Candy in the lunchroom. Nation's Schools 15(3): 46-48, illus. Mar. 1935.
Recommends that candy should not be sold in lunchroom catering to younger children. If sold in high schools it should be given an inconspicuous place with sale carefully supervised. Careful selection should be made of candy purchased.
393. ROGIN, M. Lunches can be complete. Nation's Schools 32(5): 52-54. Nov. 1943.
Suggestions, including menus for a complete lunch for the small school operating with limited facilities.
394. ROWE, B. M. Lunch is ready: how two typical rural schools handle their school lunch program. Farmer 62(7): 7, illus. Apr. 1, 1944. 6 F2211
Ramsey County, Minn.
395. ROWNTREE, J. I. For lunchroom cooks. Jour. Home Econ. 37: 91-92. Feb. 1945. 321.8 J82
Report of a two-day institute for lunchroom cooks held in Seattle, Wash.
396. RUSSEL, R. A. Problems of the teacher-manager. Nation's Schools 28: 64-65. Nov. 1941.
Discussion of the manifold duties of the school cafeteria manager and the necessity for providing her with sufficient school time for planning all activities.
397. RUSSEL, R. A. Records for school lunch operated by teacher-manager. What's New in Home Econ. 10(7): 106-107, 115. Mar. 1946. 321.8 W55
398. RUSSELL, R. School lunches. Wash. State Col. Ext. Bul. 198, rev., 16 p., illus. Pullman, 1937. 275.29 W27P
Suggestions for a nourishing packed lunch, also menus and recipes (25 servings) providing a good mid-day meal.
399. SALTER, J. D. Rural consolidated school feeds its pupils. School Exec. 63(7): 52-53, illus. Mar. 1944.
Management of the cafeteria in the University of Georgia Demonstration School.
400. SANDSTROM, M. M. Bread, meat, and potatoes. School Exec. 64(7): 55-56, illus. Mar. 1945.
Made possible for the lunch program by the War Food Administration.
401. SANITARY requirements for school lunches. Natl. Ed. Assoc. Jour. 31: 23. Jan. 1942; Hygeia 20: 156-158. Feb. 1942; Jour. Health & Phys. Ed. 13: 83. Feb. 1942.
Statement issued by the Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the National Education Association and the American Medical Association. Reported by W. W. Bauer.

402. SAUERS, E. Teaching health and nutrition in the school cafeteria. Nation's Schools 3: 51-54, illus. June 1929.
403. SCHOOL LUNCH. Hygeia 19: 669-670, illus. Aug. 1941. 449.8 H993
A statement by the Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the American Medical Association and the National Education Association on the importance of school lunches.
404. SCHOOL LUNCH. Jour. Home Econ. 30: 32-33. Jan. 1938. 321.8 J82
Editorial on lunchroom administration. Considers educational value of the school lunch more important than financial profits. Includes resolution on school lunchroom adopted by the American Home Economics Association.
405. SCHOOL lunch - a symposium. Jour. Home Econ. 29: 613-624. Nov. 1937. 321.8 J82
Contains papers presented at the 1937 annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association, as follows: Education and proper food selection, by M. C. Kelly; Cost controls and records, by C. C. Hart; Standardization of equipment to simplify and improve purchasing, by M. Farnam; and Standardization and testing of recipes, by M. Hemmersbaugh,
406. SCHOOL lunch in rural and small-town schools; a symposium. Jour. Home Econ. 32: 85-92. Feb. 1940. 321.8 J82
Contains the papers presented at the Conference of Food Service Directors held in Baltimore, Nov. 2-4, 1939, as follows: Cafeteria management in rural and suburban schools, by K. E. Braithwaite; The rural school lunch, by C. M. Leamy; The school lunch as a county project, by M. L. Beall; The cafeteria as a vocational center, by M. B. Riley; and Summary, by M. Spalding.
407. SCHOOL lunch program in wartime; suggestions for using volunteers. Ed. for Victory 1(6): 17-18. Oct. 15, 1942. 156.3 Ed83
Excerpts in Pract. Home Econ. 20: 446. Dec. 1942. 321.8 H752
Suggestions of the Cooperating Committee on School Lunches.
408. SCHOOL lunches must go on. U. S. Dept. Agr. Consumers Guide 9(3): 12-15. Feb. 1943. 1.94 Ad4220
Reports the liquidation of Work Projects Administration and presents a list of six steps recommended by the Cooperating Committee on School Lunches for the continuation of the school lunch program.
409. SCHOOL lunches prepared with a hoe. Ext. Serv. Rev. 14(6): 85. June 1943. Ex892Ex
Garden program for supplying vegetables for school lunches, Chase County, Kans.
410. SCOLLAR, F. I., and BRYAN, A. R. Ascorbic acid content of school lunches. Jour. Home Econ. 36: 651-655. 1944. 321.8 J82
A study "to determine (1) the ascorbic acid of foods served in the lunchroom of North Texas State Teachers College Demonstration School on 20 consecutive serving days at the time the food preparation was completed and at the beginning and the end of the serving period; (2) the loss of ascorbic acid during these intervals; and (3) the quantity of ascorbic acid present in the size portions served to primary, elementary and high school student." A determination was made of the ascorbic acid content of 498 samples of fruit, vegetables, and prepared dishes.
Recommends "three ways by which the quantity of ascorbic

- acid in foods served might be increased; by planning menus containing foods which retain this vitamin well during the holding period; by serving foods immediately after preparation is completed; and by staggering food preparation so that holding time is cut to a minimum."
411. SHAW, K. P. Good advice on the care of mixers, slicers, and dishwashing machines. School Managt. 14: 171, 174-175. Jan. 1945.
Includes suggestions for the dishwashing procedure.
412. SHERMAN, C. B. School lunches in county and city. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers! Bul. 1899, 27 p., illus. Washington, D. C., 1942: 1 Ag84F
Based on an economic study by H. M. Southworth and M. I. Clayman (U. S. Dept. Agr. Miss. Pub. 467); "tells how the school lunch program works, how rural schools enter the program, and how they can get help to keep the lunches going."
413. *SHIRLEY, F. K. Methods of making the school lunch educative. 123 p. 1931.
Thesis (M. A.) - University of Southern California.
"Concrete plans and procedures for using the school lunch as an agency for instruction in foods and related subjects derived from interviews with teachers and from a study of the literature." - U. S. Off. Ed. Bul. 1932, No. 16, item 3783.
414. SHONKA, R. Lunch room accounting in city public schools. Pract. Home Econ. 16: 66-68. Feb. 1938. 321.8 H752
Discussion of operation of school lunchrooms in Lincoln, Nebr., stressing the system of financial records and reports kept. Illustrated by sample forms.
415. SHORT, G., and MOORE, B. M. Nutritional need and the Texas school lunch program. Tex. Outlook 28(8): 41-42. Aug. 1944.
Gives results of a questionnaire on school lunches sent to all the independent and common school districts in Texas by the Homemaking Division of the State Board for Vocational Education. Returns showed that about 70 percent of the independent school districts and less than half the common school districts have lunch programs.
416. SIMON, M. The school lunch. Ala. Polytech. Inst. Agr. Ext. Cir. 222, rev., 16 p. Auburn, 1941. 275.29 A11C
Directions for packed lunches and the serving of a hot dish at school; recipes for 50 servings.
417. SINCLAIR, R. E. Hot lunches are essential in today's school program. Ohio Schools 22: 222. May 1944.
Organization and management of the lunchroom in Milton Rural School, Sterling, Wayne County, Ohio, serving between 230-260 pupils daily.
418. SIZELAND, H. K. What the hot-lunch club has meant to our school. Instructor 48(3): 24, 70, illus. Jan. 1939.
A hot-lunch club is formed every fall by the children of a rural school in Calhoun County, Michigan. A rotating committee takes full responsibility for preparing and serving the lunch and cleaning up afterward.

419. SMITH, R. B. Evidence of potential nutritive values in the school lunch. Elem. School Jour. 45: 328-330. Feb. 1945.
In 1943 the Crestline, Ohio, Public Schools began serving Type A lunches. The first five grades (about 150 children) operating on a single session ate their lunch at the same time. Children were encouraged to eat leisurely. Lunch period was followed by a brief period of rest in the classroom, then a brief period of play before the afternoon work began. Table gives comparison of gains in weight made by children in Grades I-V, in 1942-43 without lunch program and gains made in 1943-44 with lunch program.
420. SMITH, W. W. - and pass the nutrition. Pract. Home Econ. 21: 144-145. Apr. 1943. 321.8 H752
Account of the activities carried on in Jeff Davis County, Ga., by the Home Demonstration Club and the Parent-Teacher Association of Hazelhurst, with the goal towards improving the school lunches and the general health of the community. The county canning and school gardens had their share in the operation of this project.
421. SNYDER, D. Corner in the kitchen. Pract. Home Econ. 15: 410. Nov. 1937. 321.8 H752
How the recipes in current use in the Cleveland Lunchroom System are tested.
422. SOUTH DAKOTA. STATE NUTRITION COMMITTEE. SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL LUNCH. School lunches in the rural School. 14 p., processed. Brookings, 1944.
Suggestions for the one room school with limited facilities. Includes menus for serving 6 and 12 pupils.
423. SOUTHERN REGIONAL WORKSHOP. Report of second Southern Regional Workshop in school lunch supervision held at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, July 19-August 8, 1945. Edited by E. Todd, E. E. Smith, C. Newton, and L. J. Watson. 179 p., processed. Athens, Univ. of Ga. Press, 1945.
Source of information on all phases of the school lunch program. Contains final reports of procedures and suggestions submitted by each committee handling an aspect of school lunch organization, personnel, and plans and equipment, meals and menus, and education programs.
424. SOUTHERN REGIONAL WORKSHOP. Reports of individual participants, study groups and committees, workshop in school lunch supervision, Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Florida, July 3-July 21, 1944. various paging, processed. Tallahassee, Fla. Dept. of Ed., 1944.
Edited by H. D. Cate, and mimeographed and distributed through cooperation of T. C. Flanagan.
Attention is given to lunchroom policies and management, training of personnel, the school lunch in the educational program, layouts and equipment, records and reports, and sanitation.

425. SOUTH WORTH, H. M., and KLAYMAN, M. I. The school lunch program and agricultural surplus disposal. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 467, 66 p., illus. Washington, D. C., 1941. 1 Ag84M
"The supplying of surplus foods through the Surplus Marketing Administration is the primary concern of this report. Against a background discussion of the school-lunch movement in terms of nutritional need among children in the United States and previous experience with school feeding both here and abroad, it describes the S. M. A. program in operation, with emphasis upon its integration with the activities both of W. P. A. and of the other agencies and organizations, public and private, local, State, and national, that are active in school-lunch work, and attempts an evaluation of the program both as agricultural policy and as a contribution to child welfare."
426. SOUTH WORTH, H. M., and KLAYMAN, M. I. Surplus commodities for school lunches. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 24: 19-21. Aug. 1940. 1 Ec7Ag
Discussion amplified by statistics of the type of surplus commodities distributed for school lunches and the number of children who benefited from them.
427. SPALDING, H. Developments in Massachusetts school lunchrooms. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. 14: 112-114. Feb. 1938. 389.8 Am34
Notes help received by the school lunch room managers who attended the Fitchburg conferences and calls attention to the various agencies that are responsible for school lunchroom management.
428. SPALDING, H. Lunch in a country school. Nation's Schools 17(6): 55-56, 58. June 1936.
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P. B. Mack, J. M. Smith, C. H. Logan, A. T. O'Brien, A. Dattner, A. H. Stewart, P. Dodds, and A. de P. Bowes, joint authors.
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Equipment for rural schools, p. 338, 340.
434. STALEY, K. E. Job to do for democracy. Ext. Serv. Rev. 12: 50, illus. Apr. 1941. Ex892Ex
School-lunch program in Lauderdale County, Miss.
435. STAMM, E. K., and WIEHL, D. G. Medical evaluation of nutritional status. VIII. The school lunch as a method for improving diets of high school students. Milbank Mem. Fund Quar. 20: 83-96. Jan. 1942. 449.9 H582
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437. *STEPHENS, J. B. The administration of the high-school cafeteria. 80 - p. ms.1932.
Thesis (M. A.) - University of Chicago.
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Recommendations for serving a hot lunch in a small school. Lists equipment needed, a canning budget for 11 pupils, and recipes serving 16 to 20 pupils.
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This discussion of the primary purpose of the school lunch program presented the views of state school officers from Kentucky, Minnesota, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Vermont, and Tennessee.
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The school lunch department of Falmouth, Mass., solicits the aid of the parents (especially of grammar school children) in selecting food for their children's lunches.
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Includes statistics on distribution of areas served types of luncheon, percentage of children covered, and cost and management of projects.
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Originally issued as processed Cir. 202.
"This leaflet indicates briefly (1) some of the problems involved in organizing and maintaining a school lunch program, (2) some of the resources and types of assistance available from State and Federal sources, and (3) some of the ways in which the school lunch may be made a definite part of the teaching program."
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A selected list of State extension and U. S. Dept. of Agriculture publications.
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Discusses all the phases of proper handling of a school lunch program from supervision of activities, record keeping and marketing to planning of meals and cooking and dishwashing.
468. U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION. School lunch management. U. S. Off. Ed. Nutr. Ed. Ser. Pam. 3, 32 p., illus. Washington, D. C., 1944. 156.3 N95
Presentation of the school lunch in the school program with illustrations of functioning school lunch organizations in Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Wyoming.
469. U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION. A study of methods of changing food habits of rural children in Dakota County, Minn. U. S. Off. Ed. Nutr. Ed. Ser. Pam. 5, 19 p. Washington, D. C., 1944. 156.3 N95
Detailed account of an investigation carried on in 30 selected rural schools in Dakota County, Minn., during the school years 1940/41 and 1941/42 under the direction of Clara M. Brown, at the University of Minnesota. Marion Benson, Ragna Holon, and Mrs. Dorothy Snell assisted with the project. As a result of this study it was recommended that "similar studies be carried on in various parts of the country

(1) to discover whether the findings of this investigation are typical and (2) to use the information secured as a basis for curriculum revision throughout the Nation. Lists six problems that should be considered in a study of curriculum revision.

Activities of the schools and effects of food study and school lunches, p. 5-11.

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471. U. S. SURPLUS MARKETING ADMINISTRATION. School lunches using farm surpluses. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub., 408, 48 p. Washington, D. C., 1940. 1 Ag84M
Suggested menus and recipes.
472. U. S. WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Lunch at school. U. S. War Food Admin. NFC-9, 6 p. Washington, D. C., 1943. 1 F733N
Information in question and answer form concerning the operation and functions of the school-lunch program.
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474. U. S. WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION. Operation of school lunch projects. U. S. Work Proj. Admin. W.P.A. Tech. Ser. Welfare Cir. 1, [rev.] various paging, processed. Washington, D. C. 1943.
Techniques for conducting the school lunch program are presented under the following: I. Preliminary planning for a school lunch project. - II. Project personnel. - III. Health and hygiene. - IV. Physical set-up of a school lunch unit. - V. Organization and management of work. - VI. Planning food for school lunch projects. - VII. Cooking food for children. - VIII. Serving school lunches. - IX. Housekeeping on the school lunch project. - X. Summary outline of sponsor's responsibility. - XI. Training project personnel. - XII. Technical inspection. References. School lunch uniform.
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Prepared for the guidance of local boards of education and to provide a means of interpreting the State program to others. Contains a statement of standards and procedures for local school districts that wish to participate in State school lunch funds.
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M. L. Small, G. Allen, and H. S. Pittman joint authors.
Directions for planning school lunches with recipes for 12, 25, and 50 servings.

477. VAN KLEECK, E. R. Nutrition for tomorrow's better world. Ed. for Victory 3(14): 14. Jan. 20, 1945. 156.3 Ed83
Statement made before the Joint Legislative Committee on Nutrition, New York City, Dec. 13, 1944. Stresses the value of the school lunch.
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"Why and how to provide a hot dish for every child who does not go home for lunch. Making the noon hour an integral part of the school day."
479. VAN LIEW, M. S. School lunch. N. Y. State Ed. 22: 534-535, 586-589. Apr. 1935.
Procedure for organizing a project of serving a hot dish to all the pupils (to supplement home packed food as well) whether for barter or for a small payment. Effective for small schools only.
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Prepared by the State School Lunch Committee as a guide to the organization and operation of school lunch program in rural communities.
481. VERMONT. STATE DEPT. OF EDUCATION. Vermont school lunch program, 1945-1946. 4 p., processed. Burlington, 1945. 389.1 V59
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture cooperating.
482. VIRGINIA. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. Nutrition of Virginia people as indicated by diets of school children. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Sociol. Rpt. 24 (Nutr. Rpt. 3), 72 p., processed. Blacksburg, 1942. 100 V81M
Virginia State Nutrition Committee and Works' Progress Administration of Virginia cooperating.
Preliminary findings and progress report of this study found in Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rural Sociol. Rpts. 20, 22 (Nutr. Rpts. 1, 2.) 1941, 1942.
Presentation of data obtained from surveys made in 1941 and 1942 of 55 rural and 6 urban schools of Virginia which reveal the deficiencies of the daily diets of the children and the inadequacies of the school lunch program. Reports show that 3 in 8 are receiving a free lunch, approximately one-third have a milk inadequacy of 50 percent or more, and in all, whether plate lunches are served, or just sandwiches, etc., or even food eaten at home, there is a marked need for supervision in food selection, and education in food values and habits.
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A study of the effects of a mid-morning lunch given to some 760 children in four rural elementary schools. The lunches consisted of pasteurized or evaporated milk, tomato concentrate and a mixture of exaporated milk and tomato juice. Improvement was noted.
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487. WALLACE, G. I. Study on purchased amounts of fruits and vegetables to show yield by weight, count, and scoop servings as used by high school cafeterias. Pract. Home Econ. 16: 117-118. Mar. 1938. 321.8 H752
488. WARD, M. G. Kerrville school cafeteria educates while it feeds. Tex. Outlook 26(6): 40-41, illus. June 1942.
Account of the health and nutrition program of the Kerrville, Tex., school.
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The director of lunch rooms in Chicago, considers superior personnel, good equipment, good food, and good cash registers, fundamentals in cafeteria management.
490. WASHAM, F. O. How a great city [Chicago] feeds its children. Forecast 53: 108-109, 136, illus. Mar. 1937. 321.8 F76
General account of Chicago's public schools lunch room system.
491. WASHAM, F. O. Meeting the needs of the times. Pract. Home Econ. 13: 80-81, illus. Mar. 1935. 321.8 H752
Description of the operation of the centralized system of school cafeteria management and control in practice in Chicago, resulting from a consolidation of the city's numerous schools and many separately operated units into one system. A dollar coupon booklet issued to students encourages their buying complete lunches in school and profit from the well-balanced combinations served.
492. WASHINGTON. DEPT. OF EDUCATION. Community school lunch program. 14 p. Olympia, 1942.
A cooperative project of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Board for Vocational Education, State School Lunch Advisory Committee, Surplus Marketing Administration, Work Projects Administration, National Youth Administration, and the Department of Social Security.
493. *WEAVER, E. E. A study of financing, managing, and supervising lunch rooms in separate schools of first and second class city school systems of Oklahoma. 49-p. ms. 1940.
Thesis (M. A.) - Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.
"Studies methods of financing, management, and supervision of lunchrooms in 22 Negro schools." - U. S. Off. Ed. Bul. 1941, No. 5, item 3639.

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Contents: Part I. A general discussion of its importance, and contribution to efficient operation of school cafeterias; Part II. A discussion on sound control as it relates to the efficiency of the school lunch department.
495. WEBBER, O. T. Cafeteria display shelving stylized. Pract. Home Econ. 19: 344, illus. Oct. 1941. 321.8 H752
Advantages of modern display shelving for cafeteria use.
496. WEBBER, O. T. Equipment and its care; points about the kitchen which affect maintenance cost. Pract. Home Econ. 16: 469-470, 482, illus. Dec. 1938. 321.8 H752
497. WEBBER, O. T. Food service counters with relation to utilization of under-counter stowage space. Pract. Home Econ. 19: 215-216, illus. June 1941. 321.8 H752
498. WEST, B. B., and WOOD, L. Food service in institutions. Ed. 2, 599 p., illus. New York, J. Wiley & Sons, 1945. 389.253 W53
Discusses meal planning, food selection and preparation, and selection, operation and care of equipment. Gives a list of equipment for a school lunchroom.
499. WEST, S. W. Training local women for cafeteria work. Pract. Home Econ. 12: 363-364. Dec. 1934. 321.8 H752
A system adopted in Delaware of 10 evening classes for women who manage school cafeterias, but who have not had instruction in home economics. An outline of subjects covered in each of the 10 classes is given.
500. WEST VIRGINIA. STATE NUTRITION COMMITTEE. Report of a survey of West Virginia school children. 52 p., processed. 1944.
Statistical results of a "one-day diet record" of children in 1,198 West Virginia schools from three typical counties show the need for improved food education and habits. "The packed lunches and those bought at school (other than the hot lunch) were seldom adequate. Hot lunches reported were adequate."
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How the New York City Board of Education in 1930 provided school lunches for the city's needy pupils. Discusses raising of funds, establishing of supervisory committees, and the actual operation of the lunchroom, personnel and food menus.
502. WESTFALL, M., and ADAMS, J. M. Emergency lunches in New York City during the vacation period. Pract. Home Econ. 10: 319. Oct. 1932. 321.8 H752
503. WESTFALL, M., and ADAMS, J. M. Sanitary standards and buying of supplies. Pract. Home Econ. 10: 382-383. Dec. 1932. 321.8 H752
Excerpts from the New York City Dept. of Health's sanitary code which was to serve as a guide and health standard for school lunch projects. Also includes advice on purchasing and storing of food.

504. WESTFALL, M., and ADAMS, J. M. School lunches as part of an educational program; history of school lunches in New York City. Pract. Home Econ. 10: 19-20, illus. Jan. 1932. 321.8 H752
Project undertaken in 1919 and reorganized in 1927 with responsibility in hands of the Home Making Department.
505. WHEELER, V. Rating rural lunchrooms. Nation's Schools 31(1): 44-45, illus. Jan. 1943.
Rating system in Jefferson County, Ky., school lunchrooms, with sample score card.
506. *WHITIS, A. M. A study of Work Projects Administration lunch rooms in Districts 7 and 17 of Texas. 56-p. ms. 1941.
Thesis (M. A.) - Texas Technological College.
Studies the use of lunchrooms in the independent and common school districts in Texas.
507. WHITNEY, H. Hot dishes for cold days. Grade Teacher 54(4): 52, 75. Dec. 1936.
General suggestions for serving lunch in a rural school.
508. WIEHL, D. G. How the high schools measure up. Nation's Schools 29(6): 39-41, illus. June 1942.
Complete report of this study given in Stamm, E. H. and Wiehl, D. G. Medical evaluation of nutritional status (item 435).
509. WILDER, S. Z. Hot sandwiches for the school lunch. S. Dak. State Col. Agr. Ext. Serv. Food Econ. Leaflet 24, 2 p., processed. Brookings, 1934. 275.29 So85F
510. WILDER, S. Z. Your school lunch. S. Dak. State Col. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 335, 12 p., illus. Brookings, 1933. 275.29 So85
Directions for serving a hot lunch in small schools, also suggestions for the packed lunch.
511. WILES, L. A., and SCHULZ, G. L. W. The combination playroom-lunchroom for elementary schools. School and Univ. Yearbook 1942: 345-348, :illus.
Description of the combination playroom-lunchroom in the Crary Elementary School, Detroit, Mich. Serves approximately 400 students and teachers.
512. *WILKINSON, M. M. A study to evaluate the effect of the luncheon and noon rest at school in a first grade group. 83 p. 1932.
Thesis (M. A.) - Michigan.
513. WILLARD, W. R. Working for better nutrition in a rural community. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health 32: 996-999. Sept. 1942. 449.9 Am3J
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Description of the program of the Community School Lunch Committee of the Sheridan Parent-Teacher Association for serving the 1,200 children enrolled in the consolidated Sheridan School, Grant County, Ark.

515. WILLIAMS, L. A. Correlating class activities and community needs with the school lunch. Jour. Home Econ. 25: 755-758. Nov. 1933. 321.8 J82
In the Greenvew, Ill., high school the beginning food class of the home economics department is responsible for the hot lunch project. Lunches are served during the four winter months to some 25 to 30 pupils.
516. WILLIAMS, L. A. An experiment in serving hot lunches in a rural high school in Greenvew, Ill. Pract. Home Econ. 11: 19-20. Jan. 1933. 321.8 H752
517. WILLIAMS, M. J. Health and nutrition of the school child. Colo. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 307-A, 16 p., illus. Fort Collins, 1931. 275.29 C71E
Considers a good lunch an aid to health, and gives directions for serving a hot lunch in small rural schools.
518. WINGERT, H. B. Reward, for choosing balanced lunches; an A lunch banquet. Pract. Home Econ. 20: 444-445, illus. Dec. 1942. 321.8 H752
Plan for stimulating interest of students in proper food selection and in adopting regular good food habits as carried out at the West Junior High School, Madison, Wis.
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521. WOOD, H. D. Providence provides well. Nation's Schools 20(4): 64, 66, 68, illus. Oct. 1937. 275.8 N212
Cafeteria system of Providence, R. I. Reports that a student council at the Roger Williams Junior High School supervises keeping the cafeteria neat and clean.
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Value of the W. P. A. project.
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527. ZUMSTEG, D. H. First year problems; trials and pleasures of a first year's experience in a high school cafeteria. Pract. Home Econ. 14: 312-314, illus. Oct. 1936. 321.8 H752
How problems in administration, personnel, food selection, menu planning, etc. were successfully met by the dictation of the New York City Theodore Roosevelt High School which serves 4,300 students and 200 teachers daily.

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In a large New York City school, whose students have very definite national and racial tastes, foods facts are presented by pictures posters, moving pictures, and a generous use of mimeographed material. Attention is given to good table manners. Cooperation of the parents is solicited.

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